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# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1989 published January 1990

- Utah's December 1989 unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a point to 4.0 percent.
- The slight December rise in joblessness appears to be merely a fluctuation within a larger trend and no cause for alarm.
- The State closed the year with one of the best labor force records of the '80s.
- Since December 1988, nonagricultural employment has expanded by 32,800 new positions for a growth rate of 5 percent.
- Robust service industry employment expansion again provided the major impetus for Utah job creation.
- While urban counties generally experience lower unemployment than their rural counterparts, no Utah county finished the decade with an unemployment rate higher than 8.4 percent.

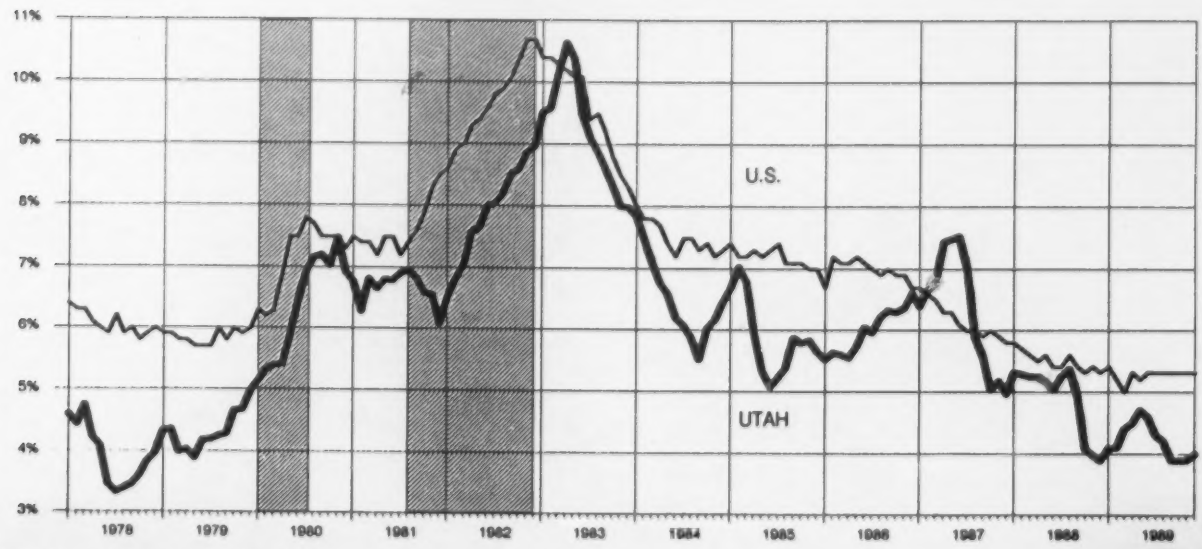
## The End of a Decade

Did Utah's labor force end the 1980s with a bang? Unemployment did edge up one-tenth of a percentage point in December to 4.0 percent. Should this development be cause for alarm? Should this increase cast any gloom on 1989 performance? Hardly. Unemployment rates frequently fluctuate within a larger trend. Furthermore, the December jobless figure still ranks among the lowest unemployment rates of the decade. In fact, December 1989 returned one of the best labor force records of the 80s.

**In this issue:**


- Utah's Labor Force – A Look Forward and Back, 1989 and 1990.
- Index to 1989 Feature Articles, page 7.


## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
### Utah and United States
### 1978-1989




Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.


UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

## The Best Record?

Why was 1989 a banner economic year for Utah? As mentioned, the December unemployment rate registered at a near '80s low. Moreover, September, October, and November 1989 rates – only a tenth of a percentage point lower than December – did record the lowest rates of the decade. If fact, Utah's annual average unemployment rate of 4.7 percent represents the lowest joblessness of the decade. In addition, nonagricultural job growth from December 1988 to December 1989 equaled 5 percent. Although the recovery months of 1984 made a better employment growth showing (peaking out at 7 percent), 1984 unemployment averaged more than two percentage points higher than 1989 figures.

## Job Creation Still Vigorous

Since last year, Utah has created 32,800 new jobs, pushing total nonfarm jobs to 715,400. Only five months of the 1980s (during the 1984 recovery) produced higher year-over job gains. Services continued as the primary job-producing industry, although most sectors have exhibited vigorous expansion over the past year. Only nondurable goods manufacturing, government, and finance/insurance/real estate registered growth rates of less than 3 percent.

## Services Does It Again

Since December 1989, the service industry has added 12,700 new jobs to the Utah economy – a remarkable 8 percent increase. Moreover, services generated almost 40 percent of the total new positions created during the year. Business services, with a 7,100 job gain, accounted for more than half of total service industry growth. Telemarketing, personnel supply, and computer-related services provided a major source for this expansion. Personal services/amusements also made a strong showing with a growth rate of 14 percent since December 1988 – only slightly below the business service sector increase of 16 percent.

## Good-bye Hard Times?

After several years of difficulties, mining and construction finished 1989 in better shape. Mining jobs are up 8 percent in comparison with December 1988; construction jobs are up 6 percent. Of course, neither construction nor mining have reached the employment levels of the early '80s. However, increases in these industries – instead of declines – signal a positive turning point.

## Trading Places

Retail and wholesale trade continued to make significant contributions to Utah's economy. Together, these sectors contributed 30 percent of total job growth. Nevertheless, as the year closed, various employers still reported labor shortages for certain low-paying positions. In other words, retail trade growth could be even higher if employers could find new employees at the current wage rates. However, the upcoming layoff of a large number of food store workers may put a slight damper on retail trade growth for a time – but, should have no profound effect on overall nonfarm job expansion.

## Moderation in Manufacturing

Moderate growth in manufacturing provides further confirmation of a strong Utah economy. Although manufacturing's 3 percent job growth may seem dim in comparison to the service industry's vibrant 8 percent, Utah is still producing manufacturing jobs at a relatively rapid rate. The U.S. is not. The nation, in general, is losing manufacturing employment. Utah, on the other hand, has added 3,300 new manufacturing positions since December 1988. And, according to preliminary figures, Utah's manufacturing industry is the third fastest growing in the country. Durable goods manufacturing – with the exception of fabricated metals – produced most of this expansion.

## The Final Three

Of the remaining three main industrial sectors, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) exhibited the strongest growth rate – a sturdy 4 percent year-to-year gain. Nonrailroad transportation takes the bows for this expansion – other TCPU categories lost or merely maintained employment. Government turned in a growth rate of just less than 3 percent with state government contributing 1,700 of the 3,800 total government positions. State government also registered the highest government percentage increase – over 4 percent. On the bottom of the major industries list, finance/insurance/real estate added a mere 100 jobs since last year.

## The County Scene

How did Utah's counties end the year? In the recent past, Utah has generally seen an unemployment split between city and country. In other words, rural areas have usually experienced much higher unemployment than urban areas. In fact, a significant number of the State's counties endured double digit unemployment rates during much of the '80s. However, while rural counties still tend to exhibit higher jobless rates than their urban brothers, no Utah counties ended the year with an unemployment rate higher than 8.4 percent and only seven counties showed unemployment higher than 7 percent.

**Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist**

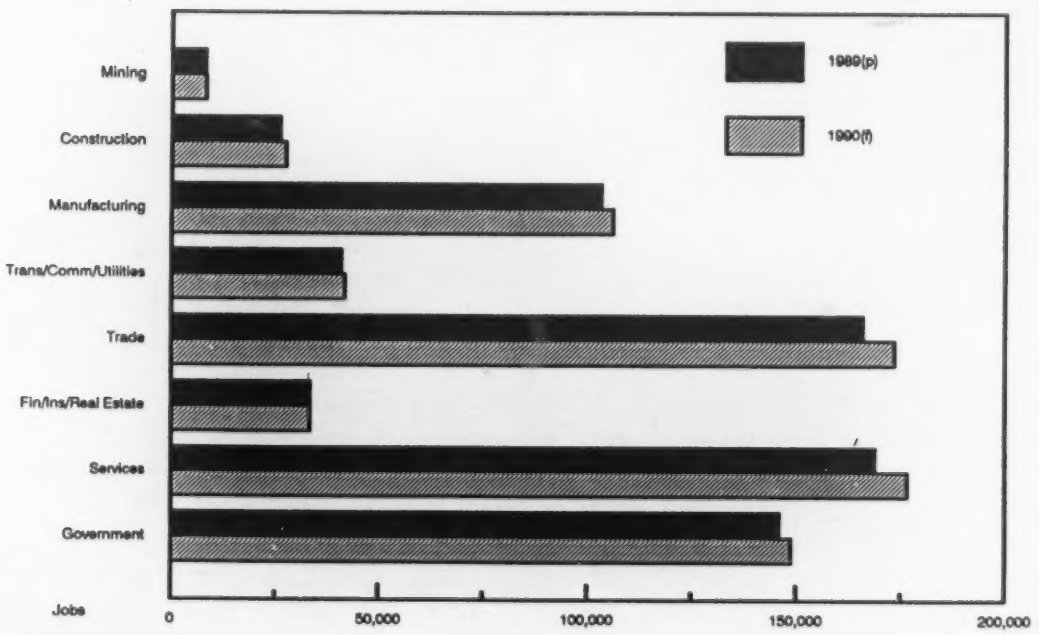
# Utah's Labor Force— A Look Forward and Back, 1989 and 1990

After struggling through three recessions during the eighties, most facets of Utah's economy are improving as the decade closes. In fact, many labor market indicators show that 1989 was the best year of the decade. As a result, Utah is entering the nineties with a strong economy. Because Utah's unemployment is very low and the State's growth in the number of nonfarm jobs is rapid as well as broadly based, 1990 is anticipated to continue reflecting 1989's employment trends. However, since the U.S. economic growth is expected to be slower in 1990, Utah's nonfarm employment growth is foreseen to be more moderate. Nevertheless, Utah's employment will continue to be one of the fastest growing in the nation.

## The Eighties— A Decade of Change

What was Utah's track record in the 1980s? The State's labor market in 1980 was notably different from that projected for 1990. In some industries, especially manufacturing and mining, technological advances permitted significant productivity gains, but, at the same time, required "painfully" fewer workers. For example, coal production in 1989 was at its record high—19.2 million tons were extracted—but only 2,500 workers were employed in

**Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry 1989(p) and 1990(f)**




p = preliminary f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## UTAH'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASES
### By Industry
### 1989 and 1990

| | 1989(p) | | 1990(f) | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | 88-89 | 89-90 |
| **Total** | **31,900** | **100.0** | **23,500** | **100.0** | **4.8** | **3.4** |
| *Goods-Producing* | *5,100* | *16.0* | *4,500* | *19.1* | *3.9* | *3.3* |
| Mining | -100 | -0.3 | 200 | 0.9 | 2.5 | -1.2 |
| Construction | 1,000 | 3.1 | 1,500 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Manufacturing | 4,200 | 13.2 | 2,800 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| *Service-Producing* | *26,800* | *84.0* | *19,000* | *80.9* | *5.1* | *3.4* |
| Trans/Comm/Util | 1,300 | 4.1 | 900 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Trade | 9,400 | 29.5 | 7,600 | 32.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| Fin/Ins/Real Estate | -100 | -0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Services | 12,900 | 40.4 | 7,700 | 32.8 | 8.3 | 4.6 |
| Government | 3,300 | 10.3 | 2,800 | 11.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |

p = preliminary f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

the industry. In contrast, 16.9 million tons were produced in 1982, but twice as many workers were employed. This factor, along with the effects of international price competition, economic recessions, corporate restructuring, and net out-migration of Utah's population from 1983 to 1989, caused a severe slump in the construction industry. As a result, the labor market's transition from goods-producing industries (mining, manufacturing, and construction) to service-producing accelerated.

## Unemployment Dips Lower Still

Utah experienced a 4.7 percent unemployment rate in 1989—the lowest of the decade. However, unemployment is expected to dip even lower in 1990. Growth in jobs will help push the jobless rate to 4.4 percent. Utah's unemployment rate currently follows its typical pattern—remaining approximately 1.5 percentage points below the national average unemployment rate.

## Excellent Growth in Nonfarm Jobs

In 1990, Utah's nonfarm payroll employment is expected to average 715,500 jobs. This projected employment level is an increase of 23,500 positions (up 3.4 percent) from the 1989 level. Service-producing employment growth, dominated by the service and trade industries, will comprise 80 percent of this increase. Manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, construction will provide most of the new goods-producing jobs.

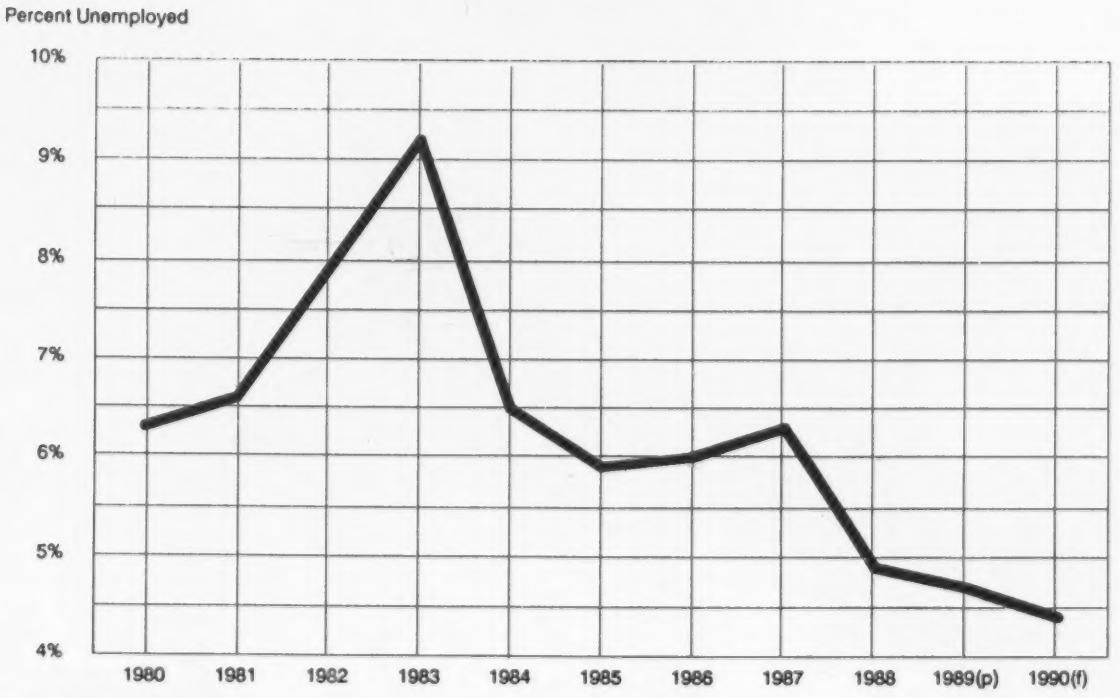
## Industry by Industry Account

The service industry ended 1989 with a phenomenal 8 percent growth rate. Between 1988 and 1989, services added 12,900 new jobs to the Utah economy. Expansion proved particularly strong in business services. In 1990, this industry is projected to produce 7,700 new positions for a 4.6 percent growth rate. Moreover, services will account for the largest share of new Utah jobs.

The trade industry should follow close behind services in 1990, adding 7,600 new positions—up 4.6 percent from 1989. Because of the relatively low wages in this industry, anecdotal evidence has surfaced of a "labor shortage" in retail trade. If true, wages in retail trade may begin to rise. However, no statistical evidence supports that supposition for the current time frame.

Employment in Utah's construction industry will increase considerably in 1990, and continue with steady growth throughout most of the decade as many large recreational and commercial projects unfold. However, the persistent, but decreasing net out-migration of Utah's population should prevent a surge in residential construction. Nevertheless, the "housing glut" of the 1980s has largely diminished. Job Service anticipates that construction will show the strongest percentage increase of any major industry in 1990—almost 6 percent. This gain represents 1,500 new construction positions.

**Utah Unemployment Rate**
**1980-1990**




p = preliminary f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Mining (up 2.5 percent), manufacturing (up 2.7 percent), transportation/communications/public utilities (up 2.2 percent), and government (up 1.9 percent) are expected to show only moderate expansion in 1990. Still, government and manufacturing will each contribute 12 percent of the State's new jobs during the upcoming year.

Finance/insurance/real estate actually lost a few jobs in 1988 and 1989. The industry is expected the industry to experience no growth during 1990.

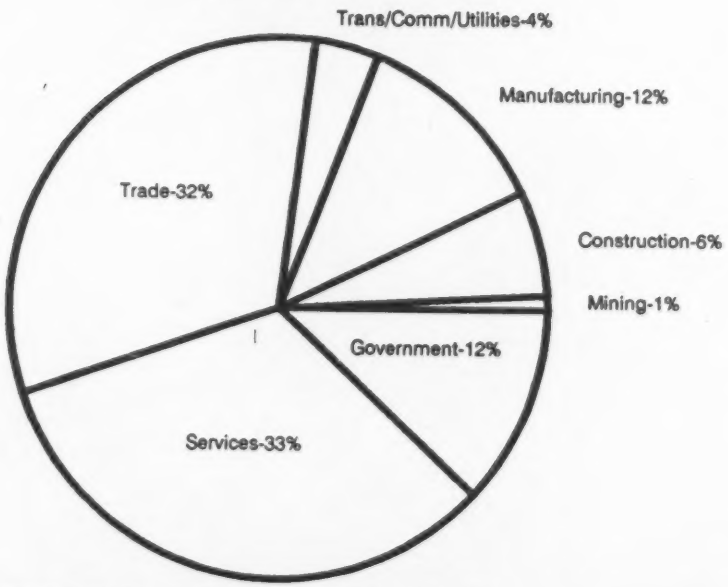
Because of the continuing rapid growth in Utah's service-producing industries and the greater propensity for jobs in Utah to be part-time, the average annual pay of Utah's nonfarm workers in 1990 will again be near 87 percent of the U.S. average. As higher paying manufacturing jobs infuse Utah's economy during the decade, this relationship to the national average annual pay should gradually improve.

## A Final Word

The employment outlook for 1990 should prove a precursor for the ensuing decade. Relatively low unemployment and moderate employment growth, primarily in service-producing industries, is projected by Job Service. Furthermore, Utah's goods-producing industries are expected to remain stronger than their national counterparts.

*Kenneth E. Jensen*
*Labor Market Economist*

**Utah New Nonfarm Jobs, 1989-1990**
**By Industry Share**




Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989(p) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989(r) | Oct. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 812,700 | 779,900 | 4.2 | 801,700 | 773,200 | 3.7 | 801,300 | 769,700 | 4.1 |
| Employed Persons | 782,600 | 752,100 | 4.1 | 773,500 | 744,300 | 3.9 | 773,400 | 739,800 | 4.5 |
| Unemployed | 30,100 | 27,900 | 7.9 | 28,200 | 28,900 | —2.4 | 27,900 | 30,000 | —7.0 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.7 | 3.6 | — | 3.5 | 3.7 | — | 3.5 | 3.9 | — |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | 4.0 | 3.9 | — | 3.9 | 4.1 | — | 3.9 | 4.3 | — |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted) | 5.3 | 5.3 | — | 5.3 | 5.4 | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | — |

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989(p) | Nov. 1988 | % Change | Oct. 1989(r) | Oct. 1988 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 715.4 | 682.6 | 4.8 | 711.0 | 678.4 | 4.8 | 706.7 | 673.6 | 4.9 |
| Mining | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| Metal Mining | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 27.0 | 25.5 | 5.9 | 28.5 | 26.9 | 5.9 | 29.2 | 27.2 | 7.4 |
| Manufacturing | 105.4 | 102.1 | 3.2 | 105.1 | 101.8 | 3.2 | 104.8 | 101.5 | 3.3 |
| Durable Goods | 70.3 | 67.5 | 4.1 | 70.1 | 67.3 | 4.2 | 70.0 | 67.6 | 3.6 |
| *Primary Metals* | 6.0 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 9.4 |
| *Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers* | 17.5 | 17.6 | —0.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | —0.6 | 17.4 | 17.6 | —1.1 |
| *Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers* | 9.5 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 5.6 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | 16.7 | 16.3 | 2.5 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 2.5 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 1.8 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | 20.6 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 6.7 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 35.1 | 34.6 | 1.4 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 1.4 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 2.7 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | 11.8 | 11.9 | —0.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | —0.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 0.9 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | 6.4 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | 4.7 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | 12.2 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 2.5 |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | 42.2 | 40.7 | 3.7 | 42.1 | 40.6 | 3.7 | 41.8 | 40.5 | 3.2 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | —7.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | —10.7 |
| Other Transportation | 25.1 | 23.4 | 7.3 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 7.3 | 24.8 | 23.1 | 7.4 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | 14.6 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.6 | —0.7 |
| Trade | 176.2 | 166.5 | 5.8 | 172.6 | 163.1 | 5.8 | 169.4 | 159.8 | 6.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 39.1 | 37.1 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 36.7 | 5.4 | 38.7 | 36.4 | 6.3 |
| Retail Trade | 137.1 | 129.4 | 6.0 | 133.9 | 126.4 | 5.9 | 130.7 | 123.4 | 5.9 |
| *Building Materials* | 5.3 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 7.8 |
| *Food Stores* | 23.4 | 22.9 | 2.2 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 2.2 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 3.1 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | 15.7 | 14.7 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 6.8 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | 42.9 | 40.2 | 6.7 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 6.8 | 42.2 | 39.6 | 6.6 |
| *Other Retail* | 49.8 | 46.7 | 6.6 | 47.2 | 44.3 | 6.5 | 44.1 | 41.5 | 6.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 32.9 | 32.8 | 0.3 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 33.1 | 33.4 | —0.9 |
| Services | 174.6 | 161.9 | 7.8 | 171.3 | 158.8 | 7.9 | 171.2 | 159.2 | 7.5 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 11.6 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 5.8 |
| Personal Services & Amusements | 17.4 | 15.3 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 12.4 |
| Business Services | 51.7 | 44.6 | 15.7 | 50.2 | 43.3 | 15.9 | 50.0 | 43.9 | 13.9 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | 42.9 | 42.0 | 2.1 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 2.1 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 2.6 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | 37.2 | 35.9 | 3.6 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 3.6 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 4.5 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | 11.8 | 11.7 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 3.4 |
| Agricultural Services | 2.2 | 1.7 | 29.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 27.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 22.2 |
| Government | 148.6 | 144.8 | 2.6 | 149.9 | 146.1 | 2.6 | 148.7 | 144.4 | 3.0 |
| Federal Government | 40.5 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 2.6 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 3.6 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | 22.1 | 21.6 | 2.3 | 22.1 | 21.6 | 2.3 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 3.3 |
| *Other Federal Government* | 18.4 | 17.9 | 2.8 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 4.0 |
| State Government | 40.5 | 38.8 | 4.4 | 42.0 | 40.2 | 4.5 | 40.9 | 39.2 | 4.3 |
| *State Education* | 22.0 | 21.2 | 3.8 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 4.0 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 4.2 |
| *Other State Government* | 18.5 | 17.6 | 5.1 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 4.5 |
| Local Government | 67.6 | 66.5 | 1.7 | 67.8 | 66.7 | 1.6 | 67.3 | 66.1 | 1.8 |
| *Local Education* | 44.0 | 43.6 | 0.9 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 0.9 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 1.4 |
| *Other Local Government* | 23.6 | 22.9 | 3.1 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 3.0 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 2.6 |
| Labor Management Disputes | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Dec. 1989 (f) | Dec. 1988 | % Change | Nov. 1989 (p) | Oct. 1989 (r) | Sept. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | June 1989 | May 1989 | Apr. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,724.0 | 1,703.0 | 1.2 | 1,722.0 | 1,720.0 | 1,718.0 | 1,717.0 | 1,715.0 | 1,713.0 | 1,712.0 | 1,710.0 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,115.4 | 1,101.8 | 1.2 | 1,114.1 | 1,112.8 | 1,111.5 | 1,110.9 | 1,109.6 | 1,108.3 | 1,107.6 | 1,106.4 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 805.8 | 773.2 | 4.2 | 794.6 | 796.8 | 794.6 | 789.3 | 780.4 | 776.6 | 769.9 | 773.2 |
| Participation Rate | 72.2 | 70.2 | — | 71.3 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 71.1 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 69.9 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2] | 773.5 | 743.4 | 4.0 | 763.6 | 765.9 | 763.4 | 756.2 | 747.0 | 740.8 | 734.1 | 738.5 |
| Employment Ratio[3] | 69.3 | 67.5 | — | 68.5 | 68.8 | 68.7 | 68.1 | 67.3 | 66.8 | 66.3 | 66.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 32.3 | 29.8 | 8.4 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 34.7 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.0 | 3.9 | — | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 309.6 | 328.6 | —5.8 | 319.5 | 316.0 | 316.9 | 321.6 | 329.2 | 331.7 | 337.7 | 333.2 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 147.2 | 138.9 | 6.0 | 144.7 | 144.1 | 143.7 | 142.2 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 140.8 | 139.7 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 707.3 | 675.1 | 4.8 | 702.5 | 700.8 | 698.6 | 691.2 | 687.2 | 692.3 | 687.2 | 680.8 |
| Mining | 8.0 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Contract Construction | 27.6 | 26.2 | 5.5 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 26.4 |
| Manufacturing | 105.3 | 102.0 | 3.2 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 103.6 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 101.9 |
| Durable Goods | 70.5 | 68.5 | 2.9 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 68.8 | 68.0 | 68.9 | 68.4 | 67.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 34.7 | 33.4 | 3.8 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.0 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 41.8 | 41.0 | 1.9 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 |
| Trade | 169.5 | 158.9 | 6.7 | 168.5 | 168.9 | 168.6 | 167.2 | 165.6 | 165.6 | 164.5 | 162.7 |
| Wholesale | 38.8 | 36.2 | 7.4 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.3 |
| Retail | 130.6 | 122.7 | 6.4 | 129.9 | 130.3 | 130.2 | 129.2 | 128.0 | 127.8 | 126.8 | 125.4 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 32.9 | 33.0 | —0.3 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 32.9 |
| Services | 174.4 | 162.5 | 7.3 | 171.3 | 170.3 | 169.7 | 168.7 | 168.1 | 167.4 | 166.2 | 163.0 |
| Government | 147.8 | 143.9 | 2.7 | 148.2 | 147.8 | 147.8 | 144.2 | 143.0 | 147.4 | 146.0 | 145.6 |
| Federal | 41.1 | 39.7 | 3.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 |
| State | 40.0 | 38.4 | 4.1 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 |
| Local | 66.8 | 65.9 | 1.3 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 65.8 | 65.9 |

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1989(p) | % Change from Nov. '88 | % Distribution | Nov. 1989(p) | % Change from Nov. '88 | % Distribution | Nov. 1989(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 395.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 315.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.6 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 76.2 |
| Contract Construction | 25.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 22.3 | 78.2 |
| Manufacturing | 71.5 | 1.4 | 18.1 | 33.6 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 69.1 | 65.7 |
| Durable Goods | 50.8 | 3.9 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 44.1 | 62.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.7 | —4.2 | 5.2 | 14.3 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 25.0 | 71.4 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 28.5 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 30.7 | 72.9 |
| Total Trade | 89.9 | 0.9 | 22.7 | 82.7 | 11.8 | 26.2 | 153.0 | 88.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26.8 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 32.3 | 83.5 |
| Retail Trade | 63.1 | —0.6 | 16.0 | 70.8 | 12.6 | 22.4 | 120.7 | 90.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 13.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 19.6 | —1.5 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 75.5 |
| Services | 80.1 | 10.3 | 20.3 | 91.2 | 5.8 | 28.9 | 130.7 | 76.3 |
| Total Government | 79.1 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 70.8 | 1.7 | 22.4 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 23.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 17.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 15.5 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 7.6 | —3.8 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 3.3 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 22.6 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 19.4 | 0.5 | 6.1 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 13.3 | —2.2 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 13.5 | 3.2 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 9.3 | 27.4 | 2.4 | 9.3 | —10.6 | 2.9 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 33.4 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 34.4 | 0.3 | 10.9 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 17.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 26.3 | —0.4 | 8.3 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 15.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | NA | NA |

p preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake - Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo - Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Chg. | Nov. 1989(p) | Oct. 1989(r) | Dec. 1989(f) | Dec. 1988 | % Chg. | Nov. 1989(p) | Oct. 1989(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 530.8 | 508.6 | 4.4 | 524.0 | 523.4 | 115.4 | 111.8 | 3.2 | 113.3 | 113.1 |
| Employed Persons | 513.3 | 492.1 | 4.3 | 506.7 | 505.7 | 110.3 | 107.4 | 2.7 | 109.7 | 109.5 |
| Unemployed | 17.5 | 16.5 | 6.1 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 15.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 3.3 | 3.2 | — | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | — | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 3.7 | 3.6 | — | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | — | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 492.6 | 469.5 | 4.9 | 489.5 | 486.3 | 89.2 | 86.0 | 3.7 | 89.2 | 88.4 |
| Mining | 2.7 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 18.6 | 17.5 | 6.3 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 67.8 | 65.7 | 3.2 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Durable Goods | 46.9 | 45.1 | 4.0 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 20.9 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | —3.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | 32.5 | 31.4 | 3.5 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total Trade | 128.2 | 121.2 | 5.8 | 125.1 | 122.3 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 20.1 | 19.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32.4 | 31.0 | 4.5 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Retail Trade | 95.8 | 90.2 | 6.2 | 93.1 | 90.4 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 6.2 | 16.9 | 16.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | 26.7 | 27.2 | —1.8 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | 119.3 | 109.6 | 8.9 | 117.1 | 116.4 | 32.5 | 31.2 | 4.2 | 32.4 | 32.5 |
| Total Government | 96.8 | 94.4 | 2.5 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 13.7 |

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. '89(f) | Nov. '89(p) | Oct. '89(r) | Dec. '88 | Dec. '89(f) | Dec. '88 | % Change | Dec. '89(f) | Dec. '88 | % Change |
| State Total | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 812,700 | 779,940 | 4.2 | 715,300 | 682,580 | 4.8 |
| Bear River | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 52,510 | 49,720 | 5.6 | 44,460 | 42,280 | 5.2 |
| Box Elder | 4.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 18,500 | 18,720 | —1.2 | 16,190 | 15,540 | 4.2 |
| Cache | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 33,250 | 30,330 | 9.6 | 27,920 | 26,400 | 5.8 |
| Rich | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 760 | 670 | 13.4 | 350 | 340 | 2.9 |
| Wasatch Front | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 543,850 | 521,560 | 4.3 | 503,900 | 480,310 | 4.9 |
| *North* | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 162,070 | 153,880 | 5.3 | 124,620 | 118,760 | 4.9 |
| Davis | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 82,220 | 77,650 | 5.9 | 57,510 | 54,360 | 5.8 |
| Morgan | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 1,630 | 1,680 | —3.0 | 920 | 890 | 3.4 |
| Weber | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 78,220 | 74,550 | 4.9 | 66,190 | 63,510 | 4.2 |
| *South* | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 381,780 | 367,680 | 3.8 | 379,280 | 361,550 | 4.9 |
| Salt Lake | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 370,310 | 356,480 | 3.9 | 368,780 | 351,430 | 4.9 |
| Tooele | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 11,470 | 11,200 | 2.4 | 10,500 | 10,120 | 3.8 |
| Mountainlands | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 129,500 | 124,520 | 4.0 | 100,360 | 96,990 | 3.5 |
| Summit | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 9,360 | 8,300 | 12.8 | 8,550 | 8,480 | 0.8 |
| Utah | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 115,430 | 111,830 | 3.2 | 89,250 | 86,080 | 3.7 |
| Wasatch | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 4,710 | 4,390 | 7.3 | 2,560 | 2,430 | 5.3 |
| Central | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 21,520 | 21,860 | —1.6 | 15,060 | 14,490 | 3.9 |
| Juab | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 2,020 | 2,050 | —1.5 | 1,660 | 1,590 | 4.4 |
| Millard | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5,200 | 5,350 | —2.8 | 3,280 | 3,160 | 3.8 |
| Piute | 4.7 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 340 | 360 | —5.6 | 190 | 180 | 5.6 |
| Sanpete | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 6,370 | 6,500 | —2.0 | 4,170 | 4,010 | 4.0 |
| Sevier | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 6,560 | 6,350 | 3.3 | 5,210 | 5,030 | 3.6 |
| Wayne | 6.2 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 1,030 | 1,250 | —17.6 | 550 | 520 | 5.8 |
| Southwestern | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 33,480 | 31,180 | 7.4 | 24,510 | 22,760 | 7.7 |
| Beaver | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2,020 | 2,020 | 0.0 | 1,330 | 1,260 | 5.6 |
| Garfield | 8.4 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 1,400 | 1,390 | 0.7 | 1,240 | 1,160 | 6.9 |
| Iron | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 9,190 | 8,830 | 4.1 | 7,340 | 6,990 | 5.0 |
| Kane | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 2,340 | 2,240 | 4.5 | 1,380 | 1,310 | 5.3 |
| Washington | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 18,530 | 16,700 | 11.0 | 13,220 | 12,040 | 9.8 |
| Uintah Basin | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 12,870 | 12,990 | —0.9 | 10,530 | 10,130 | 3.9 |
| Daggett | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 370 | 390 | —5.1 | 280 | 270 | 3.7 |
| Duchesne | 8.3 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 4,390 | 4,430 | —0.9 | 3,490 | 3,360 | 3.9 |
| Uintah | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8,110 | 8,170 | —0.7 | 6,760 | 6,500 | 4.0 |
| Southeastern | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 19,000 | 18,130 | 4.8 | 16,510 | 15,650 | 5.5 |
| Carbon | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 8,760 | 8,180 | 7.1 | 7,730 | 7,280 | 6.2 |
| Emery | 7.4 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 3,690 | 3,570 | 3.4 | 3,680 | 3,510 | 4.8 |
| Grand | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 2,620 | 2,600 | 0.8 | 1,960 | 1,820 | 7.7 |
| San Juan | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 3,930 | 3,780 | 4.0 | 3,140 | 3,040 | 3.3 |

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 |
| MINING | $504.64 | $501.75 | $499.93 | 45.3 | 45.0 | 43.7 | $11.14 | $11.15 | $11.44 |
| MANUFACTURING | 412.00 | 406.55 | 407.30 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 10.00 | 9.94 | 9.91 |
| Durable Goods | 420.16 | 412.93 | 414.92 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 9.98 | 9.95 | 9.95 |
| Nondurable Goods | 395.75 | 392.83 | 389.06 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 10.07 | 9.92 | 9.80 |
| TRADE | 210.65 | 216.80 | 220.79 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 7.47 | 7.45 | 7.51 |
| Wholesale Trade | 365.73 | 375.59 | 387.05 | 35.2 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 10.39 | 10.29 | 10.46 |
| Retail Trade | 160.32 | 164.12 | 166.78 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 6.19 | 6.17 | 6.20 |
| AVERAGE | 269.76 | 273.51 | 277.02 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 8.50 | 8.39 | 8.42 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 | Nov.(p) 1989 | Oct.(r) 1989 | Nov. 1988 |
| MINING | $572.12 | $549.59 | $526.08 | 42.6 | 40.5 | 38.4 | $13.43 | $13.57 | $13.70 |
| Metal Mining | 505.24 | 501.08 | 532.86 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 11.86 | 11.79 | 12.45 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 681.60 | 639.22 | 574.03 | 38.4 | 36.8 | 33.2 | 17.75 | 17.37 | 17.29 |
| MANUFACTURING | 422.71 | 416.56 | 409.59 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 10.31 | 10.26 | 9.99 |
| Durable Goods | 437.60 | 436.54 | 429.51 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 10.57 | 10.57 | 10.30 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 537.16 | 571.38 | 542.82 | 41.9 | 44.5 | 43.6 | 12.82 | 12.84 | 12.45 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 425.38 | 420.43 | 420.26 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.9 | 10.25 | 10.18 | 10.03 |
| Transportation Equipment | 620.31 | 606.85 | 600.88 | 43.9 | 43.1 | 43.7 | 14.13 | 14.08 | 13.75 |
| Nondurable Goods | 395.57 | 381.21 | 372.78 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 9.84 | 9.70 | 9.39 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 368.59 | 364.69 | 360.19 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 8.99 | 9.14 | 8.96 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | 540.38 | 496.90 | 484.41 | 43.3 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 12.48 | 12.09 | 12.02 |
| TRADE | 201.07 | 207.56 | 208.15 | 28.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 7.08 | 7.06 | 7.08 |
| Wholesale Trade | 358.72 | 369.02 | 369.82 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 10.22 | 10.11 | 10.16 |
| Retail Trade | 158.80 | 162.76 | 165.32 | 26.6 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 5.97 | 5.94 | 5.99 |
| Food Stores | 145.04 | 140.94 | 159.74 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 5.60 | 5.40 | 5.83 |
| Other Retail | 185.61 | 191.16 | 192.46 | 28.6 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 6.49 | 6.48 | 6.48 |
| AVERAGE | 278.40 | 282.20 | 280.54 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 8.54 | 8.50 | 8.30 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Dec. '89 | Preliminary Nov. '89 | Final Oct. '89 | Final Dec. '88 | Final Nov. '88 | Final Oct. '88 |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | 8,969 | 10,488 | 12,838 | 9,428 | 11,025 | 11,600 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | 15,621 | 12,060 | 10,441 | 12,305 | 9,500 | 9,420 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 24,590 | 22,548 | 23,279 | 21,733 | 20,525 | 21,020 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 6,123 | 7,499 | 9,100 | 6,391 | 7,827 | 7,827 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 8,250 | 8,472 | 9,187 | 6,134 | 6,299 | 6,976 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 1,783 | 1,161 | 1,088 | 1,858 | 1,766 | 1,105 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 8,213 | 6,349 | 6,319 | 9,837 | 7,928 | 7,006 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.27 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.58 | 1.28 | 1.12 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $5,704,062 | $3,425,640 | $3,374,281 | $5,108,180 | $4,622,416 | $3,609,988 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

| Item | Index | | | | % Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. '89 | Oct. '89 | Sept. '89 | Nov. '88 | From Last Month | Nov. '88 to Nov. '89 | Oct. '88 to Oct. '89 |
| CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| **ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])** | **125.9** | **125.6** | **125.0** | **120.3** | **0.2** | **4.7** | **4.5** |
| Food and Beverages | 126.7 | 126.3 | 125.9 | 120.2 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Food at Home | 125.8 | 125.4 | 125.0 | 118.7 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Housing | 124.5 | 124.4 | 124.3 | 119.9 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Rent Residential | 135.2 | 134.7 | 133.9 | 129.8 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | 107.5 | 108.0 | 109.7 | 104.3 | —0.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Medical Care | 153.6 | 152.7 | 151.7 | 141.8 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | 122.1 | 122.7 | 120.0 | 119.9 | —0.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Transportation | 115.0 | 114.5 | 113.7 | 110.7 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Gasoline | 87.0 | 88.8 | 88.8 | 81.4 | —2.0 | 6.9 | 8.8 |
| Energy[3] | 93.2 | 94.6 | 95.9 | 88.9 | —1.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2]) | 124.4 | 124.2 | 123.6 | 119.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| **Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00** | **$.804** | **$.805** | **$.800** | **$.831** | **—0.1** | **—4.3** | **—4.3** |
| PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.3 | 108.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Finished Goods | 114.8 | 114.8 | 113.5 | 109.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Intermediate Materials | 112.2 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 109.0 | —0.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Crude Materials | 102.3 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 94.0 | 0.5 | 8.8 | 6.3 |

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT
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New Methodology for Estimating Statewide Employment and Unemployment

**February**
Nonagricultural Insured Employment and Wage Comparison by Industry, Utah and U.S. – 1987

**March**
Occupational Employment Statistics in Utah

**April**
BLS Area Wage Survey for Salt Lake-Ogden Metro Area

Summer Job prospects of Utah's Youth – 1989 and Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

**May**
Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by County

**June**
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**September**
Mass Layoff Statistics Program

**October**
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Utah's Labor Force—A Look Forward and Back, 1989 and 1990.

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- UNEMPLOYMENT
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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249 Phone (801) 533-2345

BLANDING
196 East Center Street
84511-2921 678-2244

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South
84302-3195 723-5261

CASTLE DALE
153 East Main Street
P.O. Box 859
84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
176 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 689
84721-0689 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

FILLMORE
60 East Center Street
P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2161

PANGUITCH
585 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1846 Prospector Ave.
P.O. Box 680697
84068-0697 649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

RICHFIELD
115 East 100 South
P.O. Box 670
84701-0670 896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

ST. GEORGE
40 South 2nd East
P.O. Box 70
84771-0070 673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
1050 W. Market Drive
84078-2399 789-1211

JOB SERVICE

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Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P540016.

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